

## Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and NEPA Adequacy (DNA)

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)  
Eugene District, Oregon

### Kelly Creek Thinning Project DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2011-0003-DNA

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**A. Description of the Proposed Action:** The proposed action is to implement the Kelly Creek Thinning Project by thinning approximately 155 acres of matrix (connectivity) lands and conducting density management thinning on approximately 75 acres of riparian reserve lands totaling approximately 230 acres within the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA planning area. The proposed action (including silvicultural prescriptions, logging systems, Riparian Reserve treatments, and road construction, renovation, and decommissioning prescriptions, botany and fuels mitigation measures) is described in the attached "Implementation Prescription."

**Location** T. 20S, R. 4W, Section 29 Will. Meridian, Matrix and Riparian Reserve land use allocation.

**B. Conformance with the Land Use Plan (LUP) and Consistency with Related Subordinate Implementation Plans**

- Eugene District Resource Management Plan (RMP), June 1995, as amended.
- Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment, July 2009.

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUPs, because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decisions:

*"Perform thinning treatments by harvesting mortality of small trees as the stand develops to; accelerate growth of trees which would later provide large diameter snags and down logs; to promote development of understory vegetation and multiple canopy layers; to produce larger and more valuable logs; to maintain good crown ratios and stable wind firm trees; and to maintain species composition (RMP p87)."*

**C. Identify the applicable NEPA document(s) and other related documents that cover the proposed action.**

The proposed action is covered by the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment – July 2009.

Other NEPA documents and other related documents that are relevant to the proposed action include:

- Eugene District RMP/Environmental Impact Statement -November 1994 and Record of Decision –June 1995.
- Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, January 2001.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion for the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan FY 2010.
- Late-Successional Reserve Assessment for the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion – RO267, RO268. 1997
- Siuslaw Watershed Analysis, 1996.
- Kelly Creek project analysis file.

**D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria**

**1. Is the current proposed action substantially the same action (or is a part of that action) as previously analyzed?**

The proposed action for thinning approximately 230 acres is part of the proposed action analyzed in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment and is contained within the EA analysis area. The current proposed action implements the following specific actions in the selected alternative:

*“Trees identified for harvest would generally be from the smaller diameter classes, varying spacing to reserve the larger, more vigorous trees to a specified basal area. Thinning would be retained to a Relative Density (RD) in the mid-30s which is expected to result in a residual canopy closure of 45 to 60 percent.”*

Kelly Creek consists of approximately 230 acres that are about 65 to 70 years of age (at the time of the EA analysis baseline, p. 8). The Kelly Creek thinning project will thin trees to a relative density of 33 with 140 ft<sup>2</sup> basal area reserved, averaging 60 trees per acre maintaining an average canopy closure of 45 to 60 percent canopy closure. This will maintain northern spotted owl dispersal habitat. Streams will receive a no treatment buffer of 75 feet except for streams 29-11, 29-21, 29-22, 29-23 which will receive 100 foot buffers because of their adjacency to listed fish habitat.

*Roads would be constructed or renovated/improved as needed. Approximately 20 to 30 miles of construction and approximately 170 to 190 miles of renovation/improvement would occur (page 16).*

Chip sealing to minimize sediment delivery will be undertaken on certain roads (see implementation prescription for detailed road information) to comply with aquatic conservation strategy objectives. Approximately 8,728 feet of new road will be constructed and approximately 9,829 feet of road will be renovated.

*For Matrix lands, newly constructed and renovated/improved natural surface roads; Newly constructed and renovated/improved roads within late successional stands that are natural surface or have been rocked to facilitate harvest activities but are not needed for future management will be decommissioned using the design features listed in the EA.*

Approximately 8,728 feet of road would be decommissioned (see the implementation prescription for design features). All newly constructed roads are being decommissioned.

**2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the current proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, resource values, and circumstances?**

The Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment analyzed four alternatives in addition to the no action alternative. The alternatives analyzed a variety of thinning prescriptions and include a range of alternatives that considered limited road construction in LSR lands and spotted owl critical habitat units, and botanical treatments in reserves. The types of roads to be decommissioned varied between alternatives and a variety of decommissioning measures were proposed. Comments received were taken into consideration both before and after the alternatives were analyzed. No new environmental concerns, interests, resource values, or circumstances have been revealed since the EA was published that would indicate a need for additional alternatives.

**3. Is the existing analysis adequate and are the conclusions adequate in light of any new information or circumstances? Can you reasonably conclude that all new information and all new circumstances are insignificant with regard to analysis of the proposed action?**

There is no significant new information or circumstance relative to the analyses in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA (USLP EA) and the current proposed action. The affected environment and environmental effects were considered in the EA; there is no new information or circumstances relative to these analyses. The project does not lie in either the 1992 or 2008 northern spotted owl critical habitat designations nor does it lie in marbled murrelet critical habitat designations.

We received one comment about the consideration of carbon sequestration during the public comment period for the USLP EA. The appropriate scale at which carbon storage estimates should occur are at the Resource Management Plan or larger. Since the USLP EA tiered to the 1995 RMP, the analysis has been completed in the EIS that accompanied the 1995 RMP. The 1995 RMP did consider increases in carbon dioxide release from forest management activities. The two forest management activities that were considered as having a measureable impact

(based on research available at that time) included large scale clear cutting of old growth (age class 200+) and prescribed burning after harvest of those acres. The total increase in atmospheric carbon would not exceed 0.01 percent due to those actions under the 1995 Proposed Resource Management Plan (pages 4-9; 4-10 1995 FEIS). All other forest management actions were considered to have much less of an impact and therefore were not considered. In comparison, the current proposed action under the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment is a thinning project and does not include clear cut harvest of old growth and associated prescribed burning. The proposed action includes piling of slash within 25 feet of certain roads. Slash from these piles would be used to scatter over decommissioned roads, and the remaining material would be covered and burned to increase safety in the event of wildfire occurrences. The carbon released from these slash piles is not expected to have measurable impacts to increases in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to the small quantity and short duration of burning that is to occur. The conclusions in the 1995 RMP/EIS analysis of carbon release support that thinning as described in this proposed action would have a negligible effect on the global carbon pool, in addition, carbon sequestration due to thinning would provide beneficial consequences due to carbon uptake by increased growth of conifers after thinning. New information or circumstances about carbon release with regards to the proposed action is considered to be insignificant.

A Biological Opinion was issued by the USFWS which is consistent with the 2008 northern spotted owl recovery plan. Additional details are provided in the Kelly Creek Project Analysis File.

**4. Do the methodology and analytical approach used in the existing NEPA document(s) continue to be appropriate for the current proposed action?**

The Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA analyzed the effects of thinning on Critical Habitat for Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelet habitat (pages 35-36). The ACS objectives analyzed the effects of road use and improvements by the proposed action. The methodology and analytical approach used in the EA are appropriate for the current proposed action.

**5. Are the direct and indirect impacts of the current proposed action substantially unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA document(s)? Does the existing NEPA document sufficiently analyze site-specific impacts related to the current proposed action?**

There is no new information or circumstance that would alter the effects analysis in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA.

The Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA analyzed direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action; the current project consists of treatments that were described in the proposed action for the EA. The EA concluded that thinning the stands would improve growing conditions and improve the quality of habitat for spotted owls and marbled murrelets. The EA analysis concluded that dispersal habitat within known owl current owl home ranges would be thinned but would not be downgraded and will maintain the ability of the stand to function as dispersal habitat or not limit the ability of an owl to disperse through the landscape. Current levels of dispersal habitat within known owl home ranges in the Area of Concern (AOC) will be maintained and non-dispersal habitat within those owl home ranges will be thinned (EA pp. 34). The current proposed action is located in the AOC. Thinning and associated activities would result in slash creation in the short-term increasing fire risk, followed by a long-term reduction in the risk of severe fire, relative to leaving stands unthinned (EA pp. 42). Road renovation, new road construction, and log haul would produce negligible, if any, sediment delivery to streams, because of road improvements such as replacement of stream crossing culverts and cross drains (EA pp. 29). Stream buffers will protect streams from sediment that may be generated from logging operations (EA pp. 30). Reduction in canopy closure from thinning, road renovation and new road construction could result in some further establishment and spread of noxious weeds; however, weed levels will decrease as the canopy recovers and shade is restored to these sites. Weed introductions will be minimized by cleaning of vehicles prior to entry into the stand (EA pp. 38).

The site specific effects of the current proposed action are consistent with the effects analysis in

the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA. The stand conditions in the project area for the current proposed action are consistent with those anticipated in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan (EA p. 33-37). Dispersal habitat thinned would continue to function as owl dispersal habitat since the silvicultural prescriptions for these units maintain at least a 40% canopy cover and no suitable habitat will be thinned. Critical Habitat for spotted owls and marbled murrelets is not being thinned. There are no timing restrictions for this project. Marbled murrelet protocol surveys were completed in 2009 without detections.

Site visits and surveys did not identify any unique conditions (such as special habitats or special status species), and there are no specially designated areas (such as ACECs or RNAs) in the project area. Approximately 8,728 feet of new road will be constructed which is above the average feet per acre (17 feet per acre) of new road construction for the entire planning area. Approximately 9,829 feet of road will be renovated or improved well within the average feet per acre (111 feet per acre) of road renovation or improvement for the entire planning area analyzed in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA; "approximately 20 to 30 miles of construction and approximately 170 to 190 miles of renovation/improvement would occur (page 16)". Additional details are provided in the Kelly Creek project analysis file.

**6. Can you conclude without additional analysis or information that the cumulative impacts that would result from implementation of the current proposed action are substantially unchanged from those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)?**

The Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA analyzed the cumulative impacts of the proposed action within the watershed. The EA concluded that thinning would benefit wildlife species on LSR lands and would maintain spotted dispersal habitat on Matrix lands. Heavy thinning on approximately 325 acres in the LSR would improve the quality of habitat for spotted owls and murrelets in the long term, however there is no heavy thinning included in the current proposed action (EA pp. 36). Road improvements will be implemented to accommodate haul during the wet season. Thinning and associated road construction (such as the current proposed action) would not contribute to any cumulative impacts to fish and aquatic resources (EA pp. 29-30). Coarse wood and snags would be created to improve habitat for wildlife. Road decommissioning would occur where wildlife and fish habitat may benefit from it.

**7. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?**

Public involvement for the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA has been adequate. Scoping was completed before the analysis for the EA began with a letter, describing the proposed project and project area and was mailed to interested parties on March 20, 2007. The EA and preliminary FONSI were made available for a 30 day public review on December 10, 2008; three comments were received. One comment suggested a "hybrid" alternative combining Matrix thinning as described in Alternative B and LSR heavy thinning as described for Alternative D. The EA analyzed thinning in the Matrix and heavy thinning on LSR lands; the proposed action includes both treatments. One other comment indicated the inadequate analysis of hardwood conversions included in the proposed action. Hardwood conversions will be analyzed in a separate NEPA document and are not part of the proposed action in the EA. The third comment requested the consideration of the consequences of thinning on carbon sequestration; this has been addressed in the third category of the NEPA adequacy criteria. BLM did not receive any protests following the publication of the Decision Record.

BLM notified the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, of the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA during the scoping process, requesting information regarding tribal issues or concerns relative to the project. BLM also sent the tribes copies of the EA and no responses were received.

BLM has consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). BLM completed formal consultation under the Endangered Species Act with the USFWS on effects of the Kelly Creek project on the northern spotted owl, and marbled murrelet. The current proposed action is consistent with the description of the action in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS in 2010. The proposed action is not-likely to adversely affect Northern Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelets and their Critical Habitat. Because the current

proposed action would have no effect on coho salmon and its designated critical habitat, as well as no adverse effect on Essential Fish Habitat, consultation with NOAA Fisheries is not required.

**E. Interdisciplinary Analysis:** Identify those team members conducting or participating in the preparation of this worksheet.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>SPECIALTY</b>
Teague Mercer	Hydrologist
Karin Baitis	Soil Scientist/ Road Decommissioning
Scott Richards	Engineer/ Road Decommissioning
Dan Crannell	Wildlife Biologist
Sharmila Premdas	Landscape Planner/NEPA
Leo Poole	Fish Biologist
Clint Foster	Silviculturist
Dave Reed	Fuels Specialist
Molly Widmer	Botanist
Janet Zentner	Team Lead
Crystal Perez-Gonzales	Logging Systems
Peter O'Toole	Planning Forester
Tom Jackson	GIS

**PREPARED AND REVIEWED BY**

\_\_\_\_\_  
NEPA Coordinator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan and that the existing NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA.

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William E. Hatton  
Field Manager  
Siuslaw Resource Area

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
EUGENE DISTRICT OFFICE

DECISION RECORD  
Documentation of NEPA Adequacy  
Kelly Creek Commercial Thinning Project  
**DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2011-0003-DNA**

Decision:

It is my decision to implement the Kelly Creek Commercial Thinning Project as described in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy **DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2011-0003-DNA** and in the attached implementation prescription.

The proposed action has been reviewed by Resource Area Staff and appropriate project Design Features specified in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA, which analyzed these actions, will be incorporated into the proposal. Based on the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy, I have determined that the proposed action involves no significant impact to the human environment and no further analysis is required. The Proposed Action is in conformance with the standards and guidelines of the 1995 Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan.

On December 17, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington issued an order in *Conservation Northwest, et al. v. Rey, et al.*, No. 08-1067 (W.D. Wash.) ( Coughenour, J.), granting Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment and finding a variety of NEPA violations in the BLM and USFS 2007 Record of Decision eliminating the Survey and Manage mitigation measure. Previously, in 2006, the District Court (Judge Pechman) had invalidated the agencies' 2004 RODs eliminating Survey and Manage due to NEPA violations. Following the District Court's 2006 ruling, parties to the litigation had entered into a stipulation exempting certain categories of activities from the Survey and Manage standard (hereinafter "Pechman exemptions").

Judge Pechman's Order from October 11, 2006 directs: "Defendants shall not authorize, allow, or permit to continue any logging or other ground-disturbing activities on projects to which the 2004 ROD applied unless such activities are in compliance with the 2001 ROD (as the 2001 ROD was amended or modified as of March 21, 2004), except that this order will not apply to:

- A. *Thinning projects in stands younger than 80 years old (emphasis added):*
- B. *Replacing culverts on roads that are in use and part of the road system, and removing culverts if the road is temporary or to be decommissioned;*
- C. *Riparian and stream improvement projects where the riparian work is riparian planting, obtaining material for placing in-stream, and road or trail decommissioning; and where the stream improvement work is the placement of large wood, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or removal of channel diversions; and*
- D. *The portions of the project involving hazardous fuel treatments where prescribed fire is applied. Any portion of a hazardous fuel treatment project involving commercial logging will remain subject to the survey and management requirements except for thinning of stands younger than 80 years old under subparagraph a. of this paragraph."*

Following the Court's December 17, 2009 ruling, the Pechman exemptions are still in place. Judge Coughenour deferred issuing a remedy in his December 17, 2009 order until further proceedings, and did not enjoin the BLM from proceeding with projects. Nevertheless, I have reviewed the Kelly Creek Commercial Thinning Project in consideration of both the December 17, 2009 and October 11, 2006 order. Because the Kelly Creek Commercial Thinning Project entails no regeneration harvest and entails thinning only in stands less than 80 years old, I have made the determination that this project meets Exemption A of the Pechman Exemptions (October 11, 2006 Order), and therefore may still proceed to be offered for sale even if the District Court sets aside or otherwise enjoins use of the 2007 Survey and Manage Record of Decision since the Pechman exemptions would remain valid in such case. The first notice for sale will appear in the newspaper on March 30, 2011.

Administrative Remedies:

The forest management decision to be made on the action described in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy is subject to protest under 43 CFR subpart 5003. Under 43 CFR 5003.2 subsection (b), the decision will be published in local newspaper(s) and this notice shall constitute the decision document. Under 43 CFR 5003.3 subsection (a), protests may be filed with the authorized officer within 15 days of the publication date of this decision. Under 43 CFR 5003.3 (b), protest(s) filed with the authorized officer shall contain a written statement of reasons for protesting the decision. A decision on this protest would be subject to appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, although, under 43 CFR 5003.1 subsection (a), filing a notice of appeal under 43 CFR part 4 does not automatically suspend the effect of a decision governing or relating to forest management under 43 CFR 5003.2 or 5003.3.

Authorizing Official:

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William E. Hatton  
Field Manager  
Siuslaw Resource Area

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Date

**Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan  
Project Implementation Prescription  
Kelly Creek Timber Sale- Tract # 11-580  
T.20 S. R.4 W. Sec. 29**

The Kelly Creek Timber Sale is a 230-acre project that includes commercial thinning in the Matrix land use allocation, with Connectivity management objectives, and commercial thinning in the Riparian Reserve land use allocation. The estimated yield is approximately 4 million board feet. Kelly Creek will be offered for sale on April 28, 2011.

**Silviculture**

**Connectivity Treatment**

- Thin approximately 155 acres in Connectivity.
- Vary the leave tree spacing as needed to generally reserve the larger diameter, more vigorous conifers.
- Select conifer leave trees to reserve 140 ft<sup>2</sup> basal area/acre, Curtis RD = 33.
- Retention of target basal area will average 60 trees/acre.
- Selected leave trees shall be of good form and relatively free of defect; however, trees with unique structure such as wolf trees, broken tops, and cavities shall be reserved in sufficient numbers to maintain presence in the stands.
- Hierarchical selection of reserve trees is as follows: western redcedar, Douglas-fir, incense cedar, grand fir, and western hemlock.
- Hardwoods, yew trees and snags shall be reserved where possible; where felled for safety or operational reasons, they shall be retained on site.
- Coarse woody debris shall be retained on site, where possible.
- All conifer trees greater than 30" dbh shall be retained.
- Three superior trees within the Partial Harvest Area (numbers 643, 645, and 652) shall be reserved.
- 17 trees marked with yellow paint (3 with potential marbled murrelet nesting structure, 14 providing protection to that structure) are reserved within the Partial Harvest Area.

**Riparian Reserve Treatment**

- Thin approximately 75 acres in Riparian Reserve (RR) using the same prescription as adjacent Connectivity.
- Buffer Streams 29-11 (Kelly Creek), 29-23, and 29-22 to its confluence with 29-21 with a no-treatment buffer of 100 feet (slope distance) on each side of the stream since these are considered listed fish habitat. The 100-foot measure shall be taken from the bank-full width (ordinary high water line), not the centerline flagging.
- Buffer all other streams with a no-treatment buffer of 75 feet (slope distance) on each side.

**Logging Systems**

- Cable yarding or skidding to Road No. 20-4-30, where adjacent to Kelly Creek (between west section line and Road No. 20-4-29.1), shall not be allowed in order to prevent disturbance to the cutslope and the potential for soil erosion.

- Non-merchantable tree tops and limbs shall not be yarded or skidded to the landing, where possible, and shall be left on site to contribute to soil productivity.

Cable Yarding Design Features – approximately 110 acres

- All cable yarding would be to designated or approved landings.
- To minimize impacts, spacing of cable corridors should be kept to 150 feet apart at one end and limited to 12 feet in width (a cable system capable of 75 foot lateral yarding would be used).
- Minimum one-end suspension is required. Intermediate supports may be necessary to achieve the required suspension.
- Full suspension is required when yarding over streams. Corridor trees cut from reserve area will be left on site.
- Cable yarding corridors would be made erosion resistant if needed where severe gouging has occurred.
- Cable yarding corridors over concave slopes above stream headwalls should be perpendicular to the stream, where possible.

Ground Based Yarding Design Features – approximately 120 acres

- Operations would occur when soil moisture content provides the most resistance to compaction (generally less than 25%--during the dry season, typically, July 1 to October 15, as approved by the Authorized Officer in consultation with the Soil Scientist).
- Preplan (map) and designate (flag) skid trails to occupy less than 10% of the unit. This can be accomplished by a minimum 150 foot spacing between skid trails, and limiting width of skid trails to 12 feet.
- Require felling of trees to lead to the skid trails and maximize winching distances.
- Skid trails would be limited to slopes less than 35% with approval from the Authorized Officer.
- All skid trails would be predesignated and approved by an Authorized Officer.
- Use existing skid trails wherever possible.
- Use of low ground pressure (<6 psi) ground-based mechanical harvesting equipment would be limited to a single pass when operating outside designated primary skid trails, utilizing downed slash to minimize soil disturbance.
- Logs would be skidded to designated or approved landings.
- Decompact skid trails and landings during the dry season and place slash and brush on trails. Skid trails will be decompacted to 18 inches in depth using equipment adequate to laterally shatter the soil profile. Use of an excavator with a bucket with teeth that can be used to shatter but not mix the soil is optimum for density thins. Care should be taken not to mix or displace the soil profile. In density thins, roots can be avoided with use of a modified bucket. Decompaction should immediately follow logging operations and take place during the dry season, typically July 1 to October 15. If decompaction cannot be accomplished the same operating season, all trails would be left in an erosion resistant condition and blocked.
- When logging with ground-based equipment within 210 feet of any stream, skid trails shall be located at least 75 feet from the posted boundary. Within 210 feet of any stream, ground-based yarding equipment shall not leave the designated trail.

**Road Use, Construction, Renovation, and Improvement**

1. Roads with wet weather haul allowed:

- a) New construction:  
Spur A = 275 feet

Spur B = 190 feet  
Road No. 20-4-29.5 = 920 feet  
Road No. 20-4-29.6 = 2390 feet

37.75 stations new construction, subgrade to a 16' width, outsloped where possible, surfaced with crushed rock. Purchaser may buy out of surfacing if hauling during the dry season only.

b) Renovation:

20-4-30 (between property line and junction with -29.1) = 420 feet

4.20 stations of renovation work will consist of scarifying or grading the existing subgrade, NOT grading the ditch line (to leave the vegetation intact to act as a filter to sediments), and surfacing with a 6-inch lift of crushed rock. Purchaser may buy out of surfacing if hauling during the dry season only.

BLM specialists recommend that prior to wet weather haul on the portion of Road No. 20-4-30 between the property line and Stream 29-1 on private ground, a 6" lift of rock should be applied; or, if available, the surface may be chip sealed instead. Renovation of Road No. 20-4-30 between the property line and Gowdyville Road is contingent on terms and conditions of use from Weyerhaeuser Co.

c) Improvement:

20-4-29.1 = 970 feet  
20-4-29.3 = 2265 feet

32.35 stations of improvement work will consist of NOT grading the ditch line (to leave the vegetation intact to act as a filter to sediments); grading the existing subgrade; surfacing with a 6-inch lift of crushed rock; creating 9 rolling dips on Roads No. 20-4-29.1 and 20-4-29.3 in locations that have been flagged in the field; and adding a total of 6 new cross drains to these roads. The rolling dips on Road No. 20-4-29.1 will be designed using 3-inch open rock in the bed of the dip filled to the elevation of the road prism to help mitigate degradation of the dips due to loaded trucks driving over them. If available, the road prism may be chip sealed instead of the above improvements. Purchaser may buy out of surfacing, creating rolling dips, and installing new cross drains if hauling during the dry season only.

d) Use:

422 feet of road number 20-4-30 and road numbers 20-4-29.1 and 20-4-29.3 will be chip sealed prior to haul.

If chip seal would not have been an option the following would have applied:

Wet weather haul would be allowed on Road No. 20-4-30 from Gowdyville Road to its junction with Road No. 20-4-29.1; Road No. 20-4-29.1 to its junction with 20-4-29.3; Roads No. 20-4-29.3, 20-4-29.5 and 20-4-29.6; and Spurs A-B if the above specifications for construction, renovation, and improvement were met, and with the following stipulations: 1) Between 125-250 feet of waddles shall be placed on the portions of Road No. 20-4-30 that deliver sediment directly to Kelly Creek, specifically the north shoulder of Road No. 20-4-30 across from the intersection of Road No. 20-4-29.1. 2) A silt fence shall be placed at the

culvert inlet for Stream 29-1 on Road No. 20-4-30. 3) Wet weather haul shall cease during large storm events, as directed by the Authorized Officer.

Because road surfaces are being chip sealed instead of renovated or improved, design features 1-3 listed in this paragraph are not necessary.

2. Roads with dry season haul required:

a) New construction:

Spur C = 655 feet

Spur D = 675 feet

Spur E = 370 feet

Spur F = 230 feet

Spur G = 2030 feet, 2 temp culverts

Spur H = 1000 feet, 1 temp culvert

49.60 stations new construction, subgrade to a 14' width, outsloped where possible.

b) Renovation:

20-4-29 = 530

20-4-29.4 (private) = 1885 feet

20-4-30 (northeast of junction with -29.1) = 3680 feet.

60.95 stations of renovation work will consist of brushing, grading the existing subgrade, and replacing cross drains on Road No. 20-4-30 at (approximately) mileposts 0.54 (18''); 0.82 (36'') and 1.1 (18'').

c) Use:

Use of Road No. 20-4-29.1 south of its junction with 20-4-29.3 is not proposed. If the Purchaser asks to use it, he may use it during the dry season so long as he decommissions it as directed in the decommissioning portion of this prescription.

3. Logger's choice landings/spurs requested by Purchaser are subject to approval by the Authorized Officer.

4. Summary: 85.1 stations new construction; 65.15 stations renovation; 32.35 stations improvement

### **Road Decommissioning**

Upon each season's shutdown, block skid trails and natural surfaced roads and place them in an erosion-resistant condition by constructing drainage dips, waterbars, and/or lead-off ditches, where directed.

All decommissioning shall be completed during the dry season.

(aa) Decompact natural surfaced roads with decompaction equipment, such as a track mounted excavator with a thumb that is capable of moving logging slash, during the dry season.

(bb) Construct drainage dips, waterbars and/or lead-off ditches, as directed by the Authorized Officer.

(cc) Place logging slash on surfaces where available.

(dd) (X) Block at entry points using stumps, slash, and/or cull logs, as directed by the Authorized Officer.

		If Not Rocked				If Rocked		
		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
Road Number	Road Rocking	De-Compact	Drainage	Logging Slash	Block	Drainage	Logging Slash	Block
20-4-29.5	Required^	X	X	X	X	X		X
20-4-29.6	Required^	X	X	X	X	X		X
Spur A	Required^	X	X	X	X	X		X
Spur B	Required^	X	X	X	X	X		X
Spur C	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			
Spur D on BLM	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			
Spur D on private^^	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			
Spur E	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			
Spur E	Not Allowed	X	X	X				
Spur F	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			
Spur G	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			
Spur H	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			

^Road rocking required for wet weather haul. Purchaser may buy out of rocking on all indicated roads/spurs, and improvement on Roads -29.1 and -29.3, if hauling occurs only during the dry season.  
 ^^A portion of Spur D is located on Weyerhaeuser land. Decommissioning is proposed but will depend on Weyerhaeuser's terms and conditions.

**Wildlife**

**Threatened and Endangered Species**

Northern Spotted Owls:

- This harvest area qualifies as dispersal habitat.
- Seasonal restrictions for northern spotted owls as follows: None needed.

Marbled Murrelets:

- There is suitable habitat and potential structure adjacent to the harvest area (17 trees marked with yellow paint--3 with potential marbled murrelet nesting structure, 14 providing protection to that structure)
- Seasonal restrictions for marbled murrelets as follows: None needed.

### Special Status Species

No Special Status Species or unique habitats were encountered during field reviews of the proposed unit.

### **Fish**

#### Threatened and Endangered Species

Oregon Coastal Coho Salmon, a Threatened species, were not located in streams in the Partial Harvest Area when surveyed in 1998 nor when observed in August 2009. Subsequent to the observation period, a landowner downstream of the Partial Harvest Area agreed to remove a barrier to coho salmon migration, during the adult coho migration period. With the removal of this barrier, Streams 29-11, 29-22 to its confluence with 29-21, and 29-23 should be considered Listed Fish Habitat. The three streams have been designated Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat.

There will be No Effect to coho salmon from timber harvest or road construction activities due to retention of 100 foot buffers on streams with listed fish habitat and chip sealing of road segments with sediment delivery potential.

### **Botany**

#### Threatened and Endangered Species

No federally listed Threatened or Endangered plant species were located during surveys.

### Special Status Species

No Special Status Species plants were located during site survey and no mitigations needed.

#### Noxious Weeds and Invasive Non-native Species

- All yarding and road construction equipment would be cleaned prior to arrival on BLM-managed lands to lessen the spread of noxious weed seed.
- Decommissioned roads would be seeded with native grasses if seed is available.
- BLM botanists will continue to monitor a false brome population discovered in June 2009 and will pursue control of this site through hand removal. This area should not be mowed or brushed without prior monitoring and treatment if necessary.

### **Fuels**

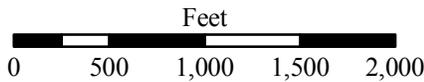
- Scatter roadside and landing piles across roads to be closed after harvest as shown in decommissioning table. Scatter slash in a manner that does not create a deep (>1ft), continuous fuel bed.
- Roadside and landing piles not scattered across closed roads would be covered and burned.
- Piles would be burned in the late fall when favorable smoke dispersion conditions are common and risk of fire spread away from piles is low.
- On Roads No. 20-4-29.3, 20-4-29.4, 20-4-29.5, and 20-4-29.6, and Spurs A-B (if rocked), slash within 25 feet of the road and less than 9” would be piled, covered, and burned.
- Landing piles on Spurs C-H (and Spurs A-B and Road Nos. 20-4-29.5 and 20-4-29.6, if not rocked) would be covered and burned; additional piling along these roads would not be required.



-  Thinning Area
-  Road, Rock
-  Road, Other
-  Road Construction
-  Road Improvement
-  Road Renovation
-  Streams
-  Wetlands
-  Superior Trees
-  MAMU Trees
-  Private Ownership

# Kelly Creek DNA

## T.20 S., R.4 W. Sec. 29



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Zone 10, North American Datum 1983

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